

Advertisements.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

MARY HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1898,

at 11 A.M., at their office, Praya Central, Victoria Hongkong.

ALL THAT Valuable Leasehold property situate at Kowloon Point in the Dependency of Kowloon and in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF KOWLOON ISLAND LOT No. 407.

The properties are held for the respective periods of 75 years and 75 years created by the respective Crown Leases thereof at the Crown Rent for the whole of Kowloon Island of No. 406 of \$12, of which the sum of \$5,000 is the appointed amount payable in respect of section 1, and for the whole of Kowloon Island of No. 407 of \$10, of which the sum of \$2,000 is the appointed amount payable in respect of section 2.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of

Messrs. DEACON & HASTINGS, Valuers and Solicitors,

35, Queen's Road, Hongkong, and of the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1898. [1159]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held on the spot on

WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1898, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command, T. S. SMITH, Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 10th October, 1898. [1213]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction of the following land, to be held on the spot on

WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of October, 1898, at 3 P.M., by Order of His Excellency the Governor, the following land, to be held on the spot on

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Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

AERATED WATERS.

SIMPLE AERATED WATER.

SODA WATER.

LEMONADE.

GINGER ALE.

SARAPARILLA.

RASPBERRYVADE, &c.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO.'S WATERS are made under the constant supervision of a duly qualified English Chemist and will bear comparison with the best English Manufactures.

Special terms to HOTELS, CLUBS, MESSERS and other Large Consumers.

My complaints should be addressed to the Manager.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1897. [13]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.

Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to the Manager.

Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are requested to forward all notices intended for insertion in this paper not later than Three o'clock on the day preceding the day of publication.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until otherwise ordered.

The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application.

The Hongkong Telegraph's office is at the Telephone Central Exchange in No. 1, Telephone Central Exchange, Hongkong.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1898.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Confirmation of the telegram received on the 6th instant from our Tientsin correspondent has at last arrived, but by a rather roundabout way, for we find the following telegram published in Saigon papers:

PARIS, 2nd October.

"A mob at Peking threw stones and mud at Mr. MORTIMER, of the British Legation, and wounded the Chinese Secretary of the American Legation."

No mention is made however of the assault upon the three ladies as reported by our correspondent, and on referring to the Directory we find that the Chinese Secretary of the United States Legation is Mr. CHENSHIRE. Mr. Lowry, the gentleman mentioned as being assaulted in our correspondent's telegram, is the Second Secretary of the United States Legation, so there is a probability of the names having got mixed somehow. It is strange that no news of the assault should have reached Shanghai so far, but this only tends to show how difficult it is to distribute news in China and how it may be several weeks before the true state of affairs can be learnt a few miles from the scene of an occurrence.

We are therefore not surprised that there should as yet be no definite news as to the fate of the Emperor. Many people, well qualified to give an opinion on the matter believe that the Emperor is still alive, and even go so far as to say that it is probable that he has managed to escape from the clutches of the Empress Dowager for the time being and is somewhere in hiding. This they say is rendered more likely when one takes into consideration the fact that nobody has seen him since the fateful 22nd September, when he is supposed to have committed suicide or was poisoned, as the different accounts have it. It is admitted on all hands that either the young Emperor or the Empress Dowager would have to go to the wall, directly the reform reforms were commenced and it cannot but be a subject for regret that it is the Conservative and not the Reform Party that has triumphed.

Whether there is any truth in the rumours mentioned by KANG YU-WER, that the Emperor was about to seize the Empress Dowager and place her in confinement in order that she and her party should be unable to interfere with the reforms upon which the Emperor was bent, we are unable to say, but at all events it appears that these rumours have been seized upon by the Empress as an excuse for the step which she has taken and her followers will naturally be prepared to bear her out and see that the reports of the Emperor's conspiracy against the Conservatives and the Empress Dowager are widely circulated. These reports certainly tend to lead one to believe that the Emperor has been either murdered or is about to be made away with in some manner, for they savour much of a paving of the way for the public announcement of his death by arousing a hatred of his unflinching acts in the minds of the Chinese, which would have the effect of preventing unpleasant questions being asked. Unflinching behaviour is an unpardonable crime in China and it is only too probable that the crafty Empress Dowager and her advisers are prepared to ring the changes on the old story of the wicked son who refused to follow the dictates of his parents and so ultimately came to a bad end.

It appears to be only too probable that the clean sweep that is now being made of all officials who can be said to be in the remotest degree connected with the Reform Party is likely to lead to grave results in the near future. These men are the pick of the officials of China. They are the only ones amongst the official class who have awakened to the benefits to be derived by the adoption of western methods in the administration of the Empire, and it is not to be imagined for a moment that they and their followers will be content to sit idly by and see the whole country go to ruin owing to the bigoted conservatism of the Empress Dowager and her followers. The Reformers of China have received a severe blow and the awakening of the Empire from its sleep of centuries will be retarded thereby, but at the same time, we believe that the present crisis will show the Reformers that they will have to act for themselves and not depend upon the officials at Peking if they wish to save China. We are now experiencing the full after the first burst of the storm, but it is probable that what is to follow will be infinitely worse. We are, in the Far East, on the brink of a slumbering volcano which may at any moment break forth into disastrous eruption.

REUTER'S MESSAGES.

THE UNITED STATES—TROUBLE WITH INDIANS.

LONDON, October 9th.

The Indians at Minnesota have killed a Major and six men of the United States Army. Fighting continues and reinforcements and Gatlings have been despatched from St. Paul.

CRETE AND THE POWERS.

The French are sending 800 more men to Crete.

SICKNESS AMONGST THE TROOPS AT

SHOOTING.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The October Carbine Competition for the "Captain Francis" Challenge Cup resulted in an easy win for the Field Battery team who defeated the Artillery Gun Coy team by 61 points. Appended are the scores:—

FIELD BATTERY.

	100	400	500	Total.
Sergeant Butler	28	29	31	88
Hayward	30	30	28	88
Acting Corporal Goss	27	30	28	85
Corporal Hamilton	25	31	27	83
P. M. D. Can	26	29	23	78
Acting Bombardier	28	29	17	74
Acting Sergeant Brown	25	25	20	70
Bombardier	17	31	15	63

A MACHINE GUN CO.

	100	400	500	Total.
Corporal Skelton	30	35	30	95
Sergeant Lumsden	31	30	29	90
Gunnery Sergeant	27	26	24	77
Sergeant Crombie	29	27	19	75
Corporal Smith	26	12	23	61
Lieut. Fullerton	24	16	10	50
Corporal Fiedler	19	24	16	59
Gunner Barrett	23	22	11	56

T. B. 1898-1899.

The A. Machine Gun Co. monthly Carbine Competition for the Cups and Spoons was held at the same time as the above match. The No. 1 Cup was won by Corporal Skelton with the excellent score of 95, which included a possible at 200 yards. The No. 2 Cup fell to Gunnery Sergeant, a promising young shot, who scored 94 including 7 points handicap.

THE DESTINY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The Washington correspondent of the *Morning Post* reported under date of 6th September as follows:—

The question of the ultimate disposal of the Philippine Islands has been received in an unexpected manner. The State Department has received news from the Spanish Government, through the French Ambassador here, with reference to a protection of the coast towns of the Archipelago (which are represented as menaced by the Native Insurgents). Spain desires to send a Squadron of warships to prevent the Rebels from capturing these towns, and accordingly asks the consent of the United States Government to such a movement. The matter was under discussion at a meeting of the Cabinet today, but no final conclusion was reached. The proposal obviously involves a good many serious considerations, adds to the difficulties which have already arisen out of the attitude of the Philippine Insurgents. The Spanish proposal meets with strong opposition in certain political quarters, and has strengthened the feeling in favour of the advisability of the United States assuming charge of the whole of the Philippines Group, instead of Manila alone or even of the Island of Luzon.

PRINCE HENRY AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Writing on the 8th inst., the special correspondent of the *Osaka Asahi* at Vladivostok, reports that the German ironclad *Deutschland*, with Prince Henry on board, arrived there at 4 a.m. on the 8th inst., accompanied by the cruiser *Gefir*. As soon as the ships anchored his Highness landed and called on the Governor, Vice-Governor and Commandant-in-Chief of the Forces there, afterwards proceeding to the German firm of Kuntz and Albers, where an Address was presented to him by Mr. Dalton. After lunching at Mr. Dalton's Highness returned to the *Deutschland* but landed again later and dined at Mr. Dalton's together with Commander Pischel, Captain of the *Deutschland*. His Highness is expected to remain about sixteen days. When Prince Vladimir Civil arrives, the two Princes will go together to Nicholaski and Habarovsk on a hunting expedition. Prince Henry has received a warm welcome at the hands of both officials and people.

THE RUSSIAN PEACE PROPOSALS.

SUGGESTED INDEPENDENCE OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Commenting on the proposed peace conference, the *Novosti* says its principal subject must be the question of Alsace-Lorraine, for the solution of which the proper time has come. The world's *amateur* of the French is long to see a subject on the eve of a portion of French territory. It would be strange to expect that they should abandon their claim without compensation. There is now the possibility of obtaining such compensation by participation in the realization of the high ideal of the establishment of universal peace, before which international disputes particularly such problematical questions as the reconquest of lost territory, will have to sink into the background. Really it says, civilized nations should not be so selfish as to such a lofty ideal. We are convinced that all the political and moral forces of France will unanimously give an affirmative answer to the categorical question whether they, in order that this high ideal may triumph, concede the possibility that Alsace-Lorraine will be left to its own fate on the basis of a compromise, which will insure its welfare and freedom. We also regard as just the *amateur* of the Germans, who are resolved to hold fast to land acquired after a sanguinary war which Germany did not provoke. The party German origin of the Alsacians and Lorrainers, and the admittance for twenty-seven years by Germany of the provinces, also contributes to the idea that the Germans will not consent to the reconquest of Alsace-Lorraine, or to the granting of it to neutral independence without compensation, which would be equivalent to possession. Now, however, such compensation is possible. The national *amour propre* of the Germans can be satisfied, because the compromise will not be made under threats of war, or out of fear of superior military arms, but on behalf of the realization of a high ideal of universal peace, for which every sacrifice is justified. In a word, what appeared to be impossible before the proclamation of the idea of a peace conference, owing to the inimical relations between the two Powers, must now, after the proclamation, become entirely practicable.

We are of opinion that the neutralization of Alsace-Lorraine, the idea of neutralization of disputed provinces, has already matured in the consciousness of European nations. It must be clear to everyone that the independent existence of Alsace-Lorraine would not only not deteriorate, but would improve its welfare, and at the same time create a neutral zone between Germany and France, which would remove the necessity of expensive armaments on both sides. But these are only subordinate results of the solution of the question. The chief interest would be in the complete restoration of friendly relations between two hostile nations in a reconciliation which would save them millions, and further bring about an exchange of spiritual and material interest, and deliver mankind from the burden of armed peace.—*Suffern*.

PROBABLE STRONG BRITISH ACTION IN THE NORTH.

A Shanghai paper contains news that the British Government has at last given indication of its attitude to the situation in China, and that highly important orders have been received by Vice-Admiral Seymour, the effects of which we hope to hear something of within the next day or two.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT TO A MIDLAND EXPRESS.

A shocking disaster occurred on Friday (Sept. 2), on the Midland Railway, resulting in the death of six persons (including the engine driver and fireman) and severe injury to over twenty others. The Manchester dining-car express, which left St. Pancras at a quarter to seven, when passing through Wellesborough Station at the rate of fifty miles an hour, crashed into a large freight train which had stopped on the platform on the rails, with the result that the train, travelling at such a high rate of speed, was flung off the rails, wrecked, and set on fire by the escaping gas. A Board of Trade inquiry into the circumstances of the accident was held on Sept. 5, at Wellesborough, by Lieut.-Col. Yorke. From evidence given by Thomas Smith, postman, three boys, and other witnesses, it appeared that Smith had drawn a four-wheeled luggage-barrow along the platform to a gate, outside which his cart containing the mails, was standing, in order to place the mails on the barrow. The boys, who had been sitting on the barrow, jumped on and off as he drew it along. On reaching the gate he drew the barrow close up to it, and got the key to open the gate, turning the handle of the barrow so that, as he thought, it could not move unless someone touched it. When he had unlocked the gate, he turned round to take hold of the barrow, but found that it was not there, and saw it dropping off the platform on to the line. He and a man tried to lift the barrow off, but the express came on before they had time to do so, and the boys narrowly escaped being killed. The boys all died having touched the barrow after Smith had taken it to the gate.—*Horn News*.

THE COUP D'ETAT.

SHANGHAI, October 6th.

We are glad to learn that Liang Chichao, the editor of the *Shanghai Daily News*, and Wang Shao, Secretary of the Board of Railways, another prominent pro-Chinese reformer, have reached a place of safety, where they will be secure from the rage of the Empress Dowager, Junglu and Li Hung-chang. They arrived in Nagasaki a couple of days ago, on a Japanese steamer from Tientsin.

It is reported that the Taotai Yung Wing's contract for the Tientsin-Canton Railway has been cancelled. Yung Wing being one of the ablest and most enthusiastic reformers of the Chinese, papers print to-day an alleged telegram from Peking to the effect that the immediate cause of the *coup d'etat* in Peking was that the Empress Dowager yielded to the advice of the Reform Party to confine the Empress Dowager in a palace where she would have no chance of interfering in state affairs, and to also dismiss Junglu, the Viceroy and Commander-in-Chief of China. To carry out this object the Empress Dowager had to entrust his secret to Shih-kwei (the acting Viceroy of Japan) and the man who brought on the Chinese-Japan War by his overbearing conduct as Chinese Resident in Seoul) who commands fifty camps of troops in China. Yuan was to have brought his troops up with him to Peking to support the Emperor; but instead of doing so Yuan told the whole story to Junglu, who, in turn, as the near kinsman of the Empress-Dowager laid it bare before her. The news of the intended move to splinter power and liberty threw the Empress into a great rage, but she set to work and made her counter move with great rapidity and the result was that it was she who actually seized the Emperor and disposed of him for ever by one of the most complete *coup d'etat* of modern times. He was carried off to the *Euro* palace and has never been seen by anyone who will tell of it since.

One of the last acts of the unfortunate Emperor Kwan Hui was to abolish the governorships of several provinces, hoping amongst the number. The Governor of Hupeh, Tan Chieh-shan, was ordered to proceed to Peking at once for promotion to a higher post. But since his going to whose execution as a reformer has just taken place in Peking, he has been the enemy of these new in power, his father has been sacrificed according to the immutable laws of China. An imperial decree of the second instant dismisses Tan Chieh-shan from all official employment for ever, and instead of going up to Peking he is commanded to retire into his native place.

Yuen, ex-Taotai of Wu in has been appointed a Minister to the Tzu-chi-Yamen.—*China Gazette*.

THE "KOKUMIN SHIMBUN" ON THE OUTLOOK.

The *Kokumin* urges the Government and politicians to turn their attention to foreign affairs, and by abandoning domestic squabbles, to relieve the people of anxiety. While the Orient is becoming the centre of international rivalry, Japanese steamers and politicians appear to be chiefly indifferent. Those journalists who are ignorant of current affairs, seem extremely satisfied with the proposal of Russia to hold a Peace Conference, and believing that the "Golden Age" is approaching, take the opportunity of urging the reduction of armaments. Such people are entirely unworthy to discuss national affairs, for they do not recognize that it is frequently the calm that precedes the storm. For ourselves, we think the *Kokumin*, we are neither in favour of war nor of aggression, but we are anxious to see the maintenance of the Empire's glory and the advance of the Empire's interests. Japan should seize the present time to make preparations for emergency. Japan desires to fraternize with China, but much depends on whether China is able to maintain her present status. [This was written before the recent *coup d'etat*] It seems that Great Britain is prepared to extend a protective over China in case the present Government collapses and to make her a second India or Egypt, while if the existing Chinese Government continues, Great Britain intends to make the Yangtze Valley the British sphere of influence. Then the action of Russia in North China reveals her designs in that quarter, which can also be inferred from the Russian opposition to the intrusion of British influence through the Newchwang Railway. If Russia really desired international peace, she would have no objection to the Newchwang Railway being placed under the control of another country, or to her being made the security for a foreign loan. Yet Russia protested against such a plan, even to the extent of a collision with Great Britain. In conclusion, the *Kokumin* says that while China maintains her present position, Japan should remain in friendship with her. But the question is, What course shall Japan take if a change should occur in China's status? This is neither a party question nor a profit-seeking question, but a problem which the Japanese nation must consider sincerely, carefully and solemnly.

THE TROOPING SEASON.

The 4th *Telunga* will take the 2nd Battalion Royal Welsh Fusiliers (3rd Regiment) from Ceylon to Hongkong; the 1st Battalion King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment (4th) from Hongkong to Singapore; the 1st Battalion Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire) Regiment (14th) from Singapore to Karachi; the 2nd Battalion Highland Light Infantry (74th Highlanders) from Karachi to Ceylon; the 1st Battalion Loyal North Lancashire Regiment (47th) from Ceylon to Mauritius and the Cape and the 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps (60th) from the Cape to England.

CHEMULPO.

THE POISONING.

September 18th.

The marvellous rapidity with which the political *coup d'etat*—depicted here by a statement made by a witness—was effected has been noted by all on-lookers at the point. Truly, they are in a rigid earnest, but the one thing which was to kill two birds with one stone, I may be accused of platitudes, but I cannot help remarking that the old saw of slips between the cup and the lip does not apply to the present case, but rather the other saying about men proposing but a superior being disposing. For surely His Majesty and the Crown Prince's escape from the cup that neither cheers nor discolors but kills, was nothing short of miraculous. It appears that on the evening of the 17th instant while the Emperor and the Prince were enjoying their afternoon coffee, the latter who had been imbibing rather freely of that delicious beverage was suddenly taken ill, with all the preliminary symptoms of poisoning. His Majesty, much alarmed, followed at once the usual practice adopted by the Grand Pachas and telegraphed the effect of the coffee on the two monarchs and an old maid of honour in waiting. Such was his paternal solicitude that, even with his verbal tenderness for old maids, he did not forget to inquire whether the coffee was also the deadly cup. It is needless to say that they were all taken sick in no time, one of the eunuchs falling senseless on the floor. The Emperor was seized by the cup once did not feel any after-effects of a serious nature. But the condition of the other victims was the cause of much apprehension at the time, but fortunately according to last accounts they are picking up. His passing strange that during all this trouble he occurred to no body to summon the resident foreign lady doctor of the palace who had been specially engaged at a monthly salary of three hundred dollars, and whose position is thus rendered a *visu*. Had the doctor been sent for at the time it would have undoubtedly discovered the nature of the poison. However, when later on they did send for foreign medical aid, the poisoned coffee had already been thrown away; the cups washed clean and even the coffee pot received this marked attention, so that the foreign doctors had nothing to go by in order to discover the poison. And now opinions differ whether the deadly poison was in the coffee or whether it was in the water. But any intelligent person would say that the former poison was used, for it has only a fatal effect when administered in small quantities. Any overdose produces nausea and the poison is vomited out. And thus it was that the Crown Prince was saved.

There have arrived with Mr. Greenhouse. They are a motley crowd, only two of them being Russians. They have been already installed in the palace. What a stirring time they will have, there if political murders continue to be the order of the day or rather of the night.

THE LATE MURDER CASE.

The murder of Mr. Lee has not yet been cleared, nor is there the slightest clue. A reward of one hundred dollars has been offered by the American authorities for information leading to the arrest of the perpetrator of that dastardly crime. The Japanese have a very energetic police force here and I am sure that if they had been employed in the case they would have been now near the assassin. But it is not always that the most efficient and most powerful police force in the world is successful. In the case of the Chinese firm who was robbed of four hundred dollars, one of the culprits was apprehended and he turned out to be the acceptance of the chief of the Korean police, and he has been let off by the tribunal here on that account. It follows therefore that we can be robbed with impunity here by those who are cleverly connected.

PROTECTING THE CHINESE.

China has as yet no treaty with Korea and the Chinese here appear to be under British protection. They are a very objectionable people but they bring in a good deal of revenue to the country.

THE CUSTOMS EMPLOYEES.

There, in common with their fellow employees in China, have had their pay handsomely increased but what is remarkable is that the old hands—those who have been in the service prior to 1893—have been completely ignored in the general pay-raising. And there is a great deal of grumbling of teeth in consequence.—*Mercury*.

NOT AND A.

CALENDAR.

Metereological means based on ten years' observations to 1893.
Barometer 29.818
Thermometer 80.1
Humidity 77
Rainfall 5.58

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.
On data at, On data at:
Barometer 30.03 29.97
Thermometer 68 69
Humidity 91 88
Rainfall 1.25

TO-DAY.

Monday, 10th October, 1898.
Chinese—28th of 8th moon of 24th year of Kwong-shi.
High water—Morning 5hr. 40min.
Afternoon 7hr. 58min.
Low water—Morning 11hr. 34min.
Afternoon 11hr. 27min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1834—Lord Napier died at Macao.
1856—Sir J. Bowring demanded the release of the crew of the *Arrow* by the Canton authorities.
1893—P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Zohkara* wrecked on Land Island, Pescadore, with loss of about 125 lives.

TO-MORROW.

Tuesday, 11th October, 1898.
Chinese—29th of 8th moon of 24th year of Kwong-shi.
High water—Morning 5hr. 40min.
Afternoon 7hr. 58min.
Low water—Morning 11hr. 34min.
Afternoon 11hr. 27min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1599—Order of the Bath instituted.
1692—America discovered.
1707—Battle of Camperdown.
1866—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. formed.
1880—S. G. Garay, Spanish Consul at Shanghai, accidentally drowned at that port by falling into the Kwangpoo River.
1881—The first steamer (the *Melbo*) left Hongkong for London with passengers to establish a Chinese firm there.
1896—Death of Archbishop Benson of Canterbury.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILS DUE.

Tacoma (*Olympia*) to-morrow.
Indian (*Catharine*) 13th inst.
American (*Copile*) 15th inst.
Australian (*Australian*) 15th inst.
German (*Sachim*) 19th inst.
American (*City of Peking*) 29th inst.

THE N. G. I. steamer *Norma* left Bombay for this port to-day, and may be expected here on or about the 28th inst.

THE Imperial German Mail liner *Darmstadt* en route for Europe left Foochow at 5 a.m. yesterday and is due here afternoon.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.

Hongkong Post, to Kowloon Dock.
Ningchow
Formosa
Hansa
Hongkong
Arizona
Windsor Castle
Aegle
Hannam
Tulsa Cosmopolitan

PASSED THE CANAL.

OUTWARD—Sept. 13; Shant Sept. 16; Pyrrhus Masagor, Sept. 20th; Hyson Glenarney, Benavirich, Fallodon, Hall, St. Olberg, Sept. 23rd; Purtilan, Sept. 27th; Marlowishire, Lannor Swola Sept. 30th; Ceylon Marquis Bagquhem, Eldruld, Oct. 4th; Denlawer, Oceanlin, Crestis, Glanlure, Oct. 7; Valde, Stam.
INWARD—Oct. 7th; Preussen, Salaste, Promelant

Auctions.

V. R. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION

ON WEDNESDAY, the 12th October, 1898,

AT 11 A.M.

AT

ARMY ORDNANCE STORES, QUEEN'S ROAD

EAST.

THE FOLLOWING GOVERNMENT

STORES:—

A QUANTITY OF HORSE BLANKETS, THREAD, BASIS BLACK AND BROWN, NAKINS OPHTHALMIA, CORDAGE—6 inch, 4 inch, 4 inch, 3 inch, and 2 inch, MARLINE, TARRED OAKUM, BOAT AWNING, STEAM LAUNCH AWNING, TABLES, SCALING LADDERS, WAGON, TIRE BOLTS WITH NUTS, LUBRICATING CANS, WHEELS, FELLOES, SPOKES, NAVES, BATHS, ARM AND FOOT COOPER, CALDRON, 100 FEET MEASURING CHAIN, TELES, COPE STANDS, THERMOMETER, STANDS, PROJECTILE BOXES, BRASS, COOPER, GUN-METAL, JUTE, LEAD, ROPE, LINEN COTTON AND WOOLEN RAGS, STEEL, ZINC, CANVAS, SAND SHOT, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON, including, an UNSERVICEABLE BOILER, WOOD PACKING CASES, a large quantity of BRASS SCREWS.

Also

A QUANTITY OF

PART WORN CLOTHING.

Catalogues can be had at the Ordnance Office or from the Auctioneers.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash on delivery. All faults and errors of description at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer. All Lots to be cleared within 48 hours.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th October, 1898. [1208]

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have

received instructions from the Mortgagees

to Sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

on the Premises

MONDAY, the 21st day of October, 1898,

at 3 P.M.

ALL THAT very valuable Leasehold Property

situate at Victoria, Hongkong and registered

in the Land Office as MARINE LOT No. 110.

The Property which is known as Nos. 66, 67

and 68, Praya East and Nos. 68 and 70, Wan-

chai Road is held for the residue of a term of

999 years from 11th October, 1839 at the

annual CROWN RENT of 267 lbs.

Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale

may be obtained from

Messrs. DEACON & HASTINGS,

Vendors' Solicitors,

35, Queen's Road Central

and from

the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1898. [1194]

To be Let.

TO LET.

"BELVEDERE"—Roomed Bungalow. Plantation Road to be let, Furnished for 6 months from 17th September.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLA RESI-

DENCY on Bowen Road [now in

course of erection.]

PROPERTY now occupied by the

Bowling Club Mills.

FLOORS in STAUNTON and ELGIN

STREETS.

Apply to

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT

& AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 9th September, 1898. [12]

NOTICE.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENT, nor the

DECKERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any

DEBT contracted by the Officers or members

of the Crew of the following Vessels during

their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

MARY L. CUSHING, Amer. ship, Pendleton—

Order.

Intimations.

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

GOVERNMENT OF LABUAN.

REVENUE FARMS FOR 1899.

TENDERS will be received by the Government Secretary, Sandakan, on or before the 15th November next for the following REVENUE FARMS for 1899:—

OPIMUM FARMS.
SPIRIT LICENSE FARMS.
PAWNBROKING FARMS.
CUSTOMS FARMS for North Borneo only.
GAMBLING RESTRICTION FARMS for North Borneo only.

For Particulars apply to Messrs. BIRLEY DALRYMPLE & Co., Hongkong.

17th September 1898. [1112]

CORRESPONDENCE CARDS AND ENVELOPES.

I HAVE a very fine Selection of Goodall's gilt edged CORRESPONDENCE CARDS, in various sizes with ENVELOPES to match and I am now offering the same at below cost price.

An inspection of the stock is cordially invited. The maker's name is a guarantee for the quality of the goods.

H. RUTTONJEE,
13 & 15, D'Aguiar Street, Hongkong.

and
21 & 23, Elgin Road, Kowloon.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1898. [1119]

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

FOR ALL BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS SUCH AS SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, WEAK STOMACH, IMPAIRED DIGESTION, DISORDERED LIVER, AND FEMALE AILMENTS. ANNUAL SALE SIX MILLION BOXES.

50 Cents per Box.

Prepared only by the Proprietor:—

THOMAS BEZCHAM, St. Helens, England.

SOLE AGENTS for HONGKONG and the

EMPIRE OF CHINA:—

WATKINS & CO.,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG. [138]

LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS.

Sole Agents in the East for the amalgamated

CLARKE, HUMBER and GLADIATOR CO., Ltd.

DUNLOP TYRES' BICYCLES—PRICE—\$185.

A special reliable Watch made for this Climate.

Quality B \$12

Quality E \$12

